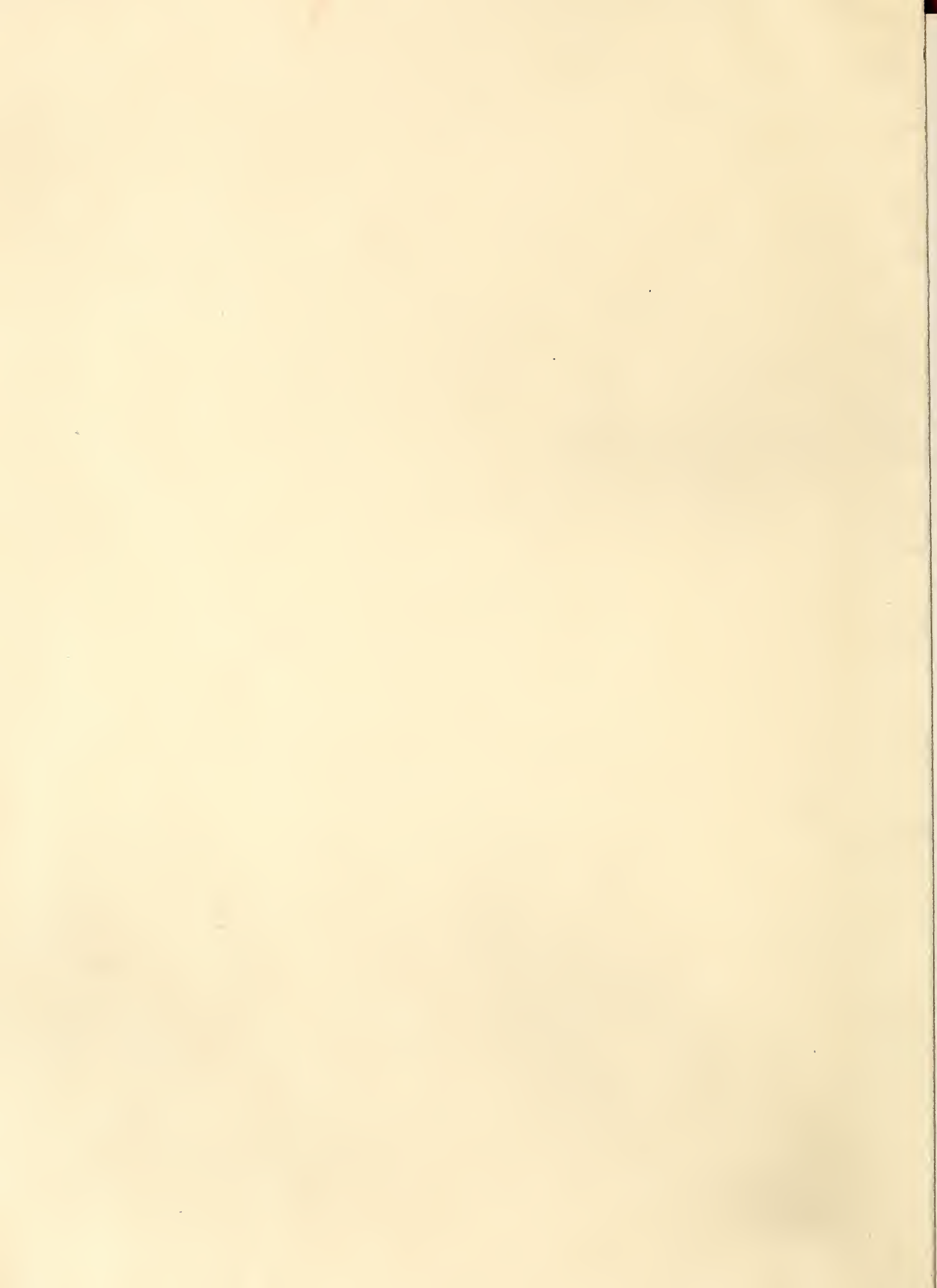


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THE Vegetable SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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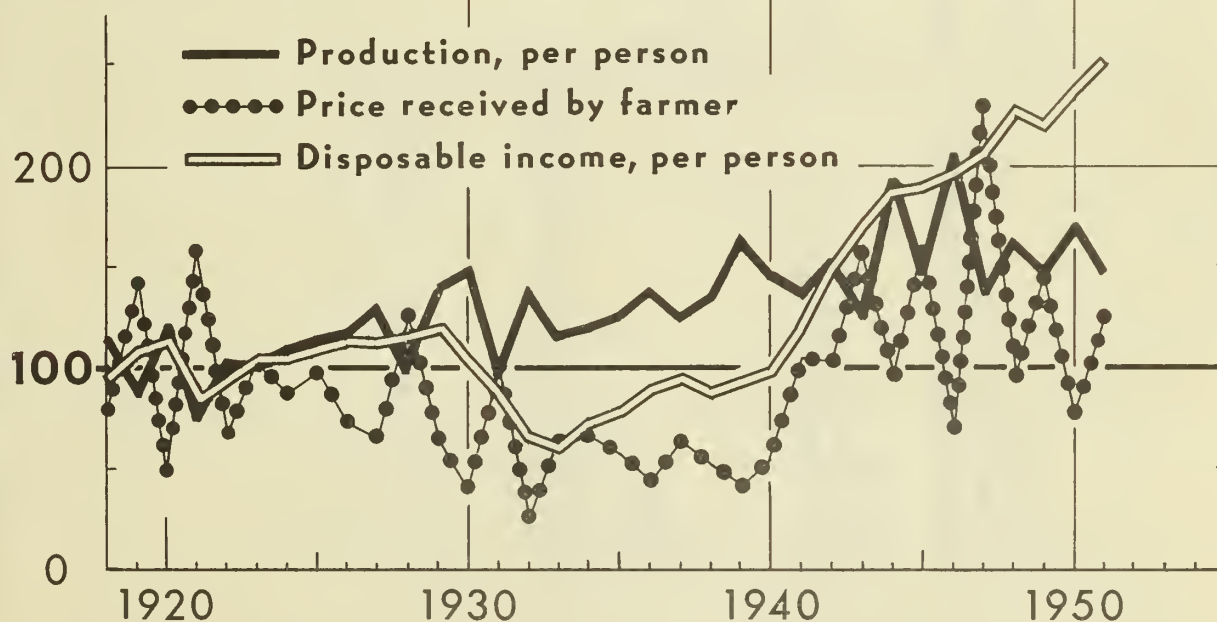
APRIL 1952

Late Summer Crop

ONIONS AND INCOME

Farm Price, Production, and Disposable Income

% OF 1918-22



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48618 - XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The season-average price received by farmers for the late summer crop of onions usually has been high in years of small crops and low in years of large crops. Production of this crop on a per capita basis has been on a rising trend generally since about 1930. Prices received followed a generally falling trend during the 1920's and 1930's when production was rising and when disposable income per capita was fairly steady.

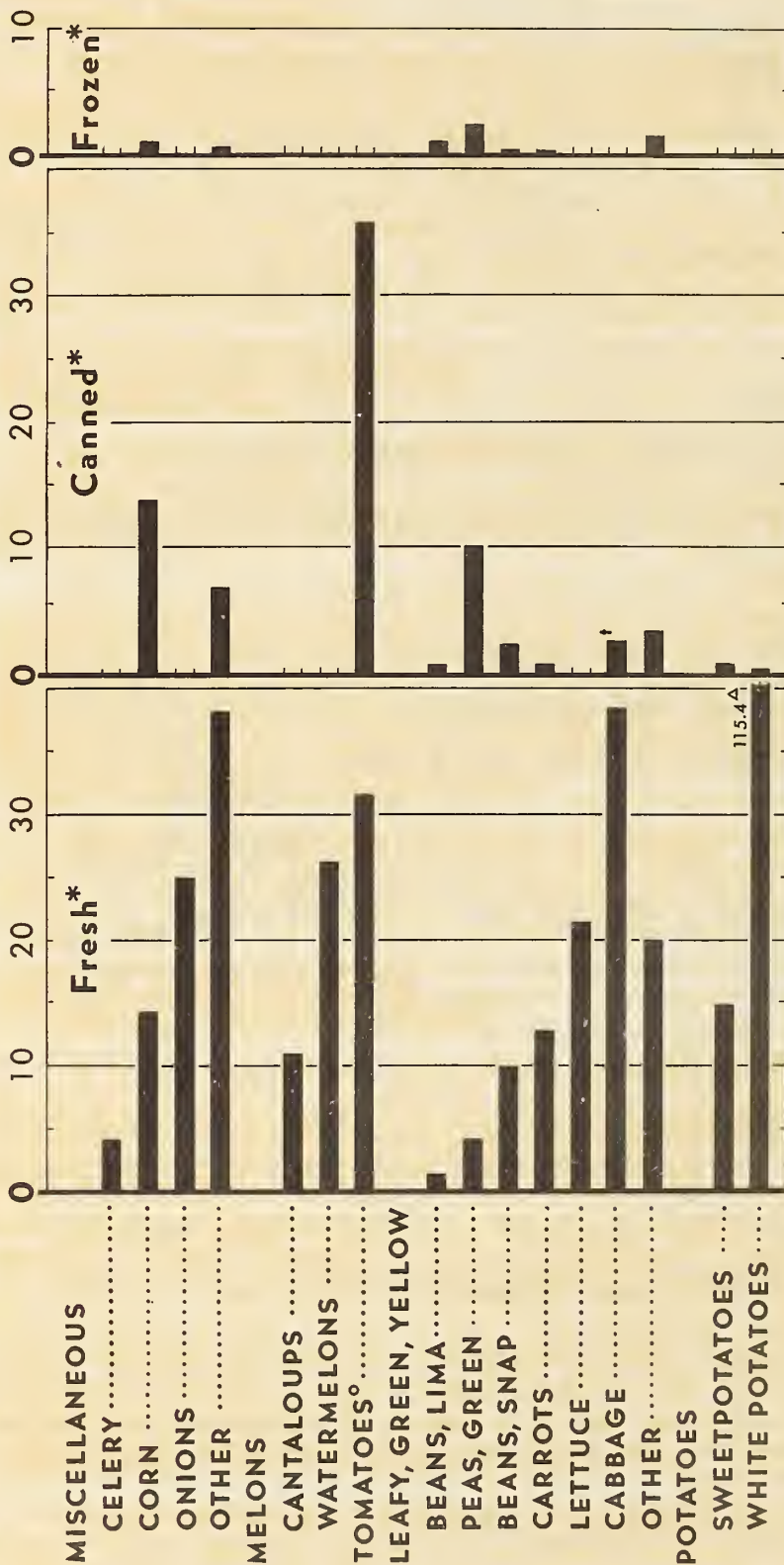
Since 1940, prices received moved to higher levels even though production per capita generally was rising. There appears to be considerable relationship between the general level of income per capita and the level of prices farmers received for onions.

In 1952, prices for late summer onions are likely to average at least as high as last year, since prospective acreage is somewhat lower, and the level of disposable income is slightly higher.

THE VEGETABLES WE EAT

1946-50 Average

ANNUAL POUNDS PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION



* FARM WEIGHT EQUIVALENT

^o IN ALL FORMS (EXCEPT SOUPS)

[†] WHEN CANNED AS KRAUT, CABBAGE IS NOT ONE OF THE LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES

^Δ INCLUDES POTATOES USED FOR CHIPS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48604-H BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In spite of the long-time downward trend in potato consumption, the quantity of potatoes eaten still far exceeds that of any other vegetable. During 1946-50, average annual per capita consumption of potatoes was 115 pounds.

Carrots and sweetpotatoes are important among those fresh vegetables consumed which supply relatively large amounts of vitamin A. Prominent among those important for vitamin C are tomatoes and cabbage.

Leading canned vegetables consumed are tomatoes in all forms, sweet corn, and green peas. Leading frozen vegetables are green peas, sweet corn, and green lima beans.

Average total farm weight of the quantities of vegetables moving into retail food consumption channels in this period are; fresh, 387.4 pounds; canned, 76.1 and frozen, 6.6 pounds.

 THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 7, 1952

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SUMMARY

Consumption of fresh and processed vegetables is expected to total as high in 1952 as in 1951. Little change in the general level of prices from 1951 is expected.

Total demand for vegetables for commercial processing probably will be not quite as strong as last year. Total military requirements for canned vegetables will be less since the initial filling of supply pipelines was largely accomplished last year. Commercial canners and freezers also built up their operating stocks last year and will need smaller quantities for this purpose in 1951. Furthermore, "scare buying" or hoarding by consumers probably was a significant factor in 1951. This is not now foreseen for 1952.

Reflecting the smaller total demand expected in 1952 for canned vegetables, commercial processors are planning a smaller aggregate acreage and production this year. Exceptions to the general decrease are the increases in acreages indicated for sweet corn, contracted acreage of cabbage for kraut, and green peas.

Farmers' March intentions to plant point to even smaller total acreages of potatoes and dry beans than were planted to these crops last year. However, a number of factors such as weather at planting time and recent trends in prices may encourage a larger acreage than indicated by the March intentions. Intended acreage of sweetpotatoes is up only slightly from last year which was abnormally low.

Farmers probably will try to grow about as large a quantity of vegetables for the fresh market in 1952 as in 1951. However, smaller acreages and yields in areas producing for winter harvest, and smaller yields in spring areas have cut total production thus far this season percent below last year.

PROSPECTS FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

Smaller Pack Expected
In 1952 Than in 1951

Commercial canners and freezers of vegetables appear to be planning a somewhat smaller total pack of most vegetables this year than last. These plans are generally consistent in direction with the acreage goals suggested by the Department early in the year. Total demand for commercially canned vegetables is expected to be not quite as strong this year as last. Demand last year was increased by purchases for the initial filling of military supply pipelines, now largely accomplished, and by the rebuilding of commercial stocks from the relatively low levels of early 1951.

Military Set-Aside Percentages
Lower This Year

The lower level of military requirements for canned vegetables than last year is reflected by the generally lower percentages designated by the Department for commercial canners to set-aside for defense use.

The set-aside percentages of base pack to be applied to canned vegetables in 1952 range from about 5 to 10 percent on most items. Last year, the required percentages nearly all fell within the range of 10 to 20 percent of the base pack. Last year, about one-fourth of the base pack of carrots and about one-fifth of the base pack of sweetpotatoes was designated for set-aside; this year the proportions are about one-fifth and one-third, respectively.

There is no required set-aside for frozen vegetables. Military needs for frozen vegetables are expected to be at least as large as last year, and civilian demand is expected to remain at least as strong.

Stocks of Canned and Frozen
Vegetables Generally Adequate

In 1951, commercial canners and freezers were successful in getting the increased tonnage sought in most crops for processing. Consequently, the trade has been able to supply the increased civilian and military demand, and at the same time build up stocks.

The most recent stock data available indicate that canners' stocks of major canned vegetables are considerably larger than those of a year earlier, that wholesale distributors' stocks of many items are slightly smaller than a year earlier, and that combined packer and distributor stocks of most major items are substantially larger than a year earlier. Principal exceptions are: Canned sweet corn, for which total current stocks are very close to those of a year earlier; and lima beans, for which recent stocks are substantially smaller than a year earlier.

Stocks of frozen vegetables in commercial storage at the end of March, 1952, totaled almost 350 million pounds. This was about one-fifth larger than the former record stocks for this date set last year.

Of the 10 frozen vegetables individually identified in the storage report, holdings of only frozen broccoli and frozen sweet corn were smaller than a year earlier.

During March, 1952, there was a net outward movement or decrease in frozen vegetable stocks of 49 million pounds. This decline was a continuation of the rapid movement this season since the peak in holdings about November 1, 1951. The net out-movement in March was 15 million pounds larger than the comparable movement in March 1951.

Growers To Get Lower Prices

For Some Processing Crops This Year

Unofficial reports indicate that commercial processors are offering growers somewhat lower contract prices for some processing crops this year. Also, a lessened drive for acreage is usually accompanied by some reduction in prices paid to farmers. However, growers are resisting lower prices and reductions probably in general will be moderate. For those crops for which processors plans indicate increases in acreage - such as sweet corn, contract prices may rise a little from last year.

Prospects for Major Items

A much larger tonnage of tomatoes is processed than of any other vegetable. Last year more than 4.5 million tons of tomatoes were used for commercial processing, principally canned as whole tomatoes, pulp, juice, catsup and other tomato products. This was a record quantity, about 65 percent more than was processed from the 1950 crop. This large quantity was needed to meet expanded military requirements and to help rebuild trade stocks. The most recent stock data available show that combined canner and wholesale distributor stocks of canned tomatoes, tomato juice, catsup and other tomato products were each much larger than a year earlier, when several tomato items were unusually low.

With larger supplies and reduced military requirements to be met this year, the Department's Goals program has suggested that production only about three-fourths the size of the 1951 crop will be needed this year. Processors' reports of planting intentions indicate a reduction of 11 percent in the acreage of tomatoes for processing in 1952. If such an acreage is planted, and if abandonment and yields per acre are in line with the recent 10-year average, the crop which would result would only be a little over one-half the size of the record 1951 crop. However, it seems likely that yields might be above the 10-year average, since yields in recent years have been much heavier than that.

The 1951 crop of sweet corn for processing though about one-fifth above the 1950 crop, fell somewhat short of the size desired by processors. The 1951 pack of canned corn was 25.6 thousand cases (basis 24/2's), a considerable increase over the short 1950 pack of 18.2 thousand cases, but far below the record of 32.1 thousand cases in 1942. Total demand for canned sweet corn has been so strong in the 1951 pack season that

total stocks in the hands of canners and wholesale distributors as of April 1, 1952 are moderately smaller than a year earlier, despite the much larger supplies that were available earlier in the season.

The 1951 commercial pack of frozen sweet cut corn was record large. However, demand has been very strong. Cold-storage holdings of frozen sweet corn at the end of March this year were down one-fifth from a year earlier.

With reduced stocks on hand, and strong demand ahead, processors have been aggressively lining up acreage for this year. Interpretation of early April reports from processors indicates that they intend to plant or contract an acreage about 8 percent larger than in 1951.

To meet the increased demands in 1951, production of green peas for processing was stepped up to a near-record level nearly 18 percent above 1950. The commercial pack of canned peas in 1951 was nearly 17 percent larger than the 1950 pack, but was considerably smaller than the big packs of 1942, 1943, 1945 and 1946. A record of 195.5 million pounds of green peas (frozen weight) was commercially frozen in 1951, about 28 percent larger than the previous record of 1950.

Larger packs of canned and frozen peas in 1951 allowed the trade to meet the increased military and civilian demands and at the same time rebuild commercial stocks to more adequate levels. Current stocks of canned peas in the hands of canners are more than double the small stocks held a year earlier. Stocks held by wholesale distributors are slightly smaller than a year earlier. Combined canner and distributor stocks of canned peas are about 40 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of frozen peas in commercial storage at the end of March this year were fully one-third larger than the below average stocks a year earlier.

The prospect of continued strong demand for canned and frozen green peas is encouraging processors to seek an acreage this year about as large as last year. As of early March, processors' intentions reports indicated that acreage planted for processing this year probably would increase about 1.5 percent over 1951. A slightly larger percentage increase is indicated in acreage grown for freezing than acreage for canning or other processing. The proportion of the total processing acreage which is grown for freezing has been increasing along with the growth in consumption of frozen peas, and now is approximately one-fourth of the total.

Recent wholesale stocks of canned snap beans were slightly larger than those of a year earlier, although the 1951 pack was a little smaller than the 1950 pack. Apparently most of the 8 percent increase in 1951 production of snap beans for commercial processing over 1950 was used for commercial freezing. Storage stocks of frozen snap beans at the end of March this year were 27 percent larger than a year earlier, and almost double the recent 5-year average for that date. The ample supplies of canned and frozen snap beans presumably were factors influencing commercial canners and freezers to reduce acreage somewhat

this year. As of early April, processors' intentions reports indicated a probable $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent decrease from last year's acreage of snap beans planted for processing. Such an acreage would be only very slightly larger than the reduced acreage suggested in the Department Goals.

A near-record spinach crop was grown for processing last year. The canned pack was more than one-third larger than the 1950 pack. A record 97.9 million pounds (frozen weight) of frozen spinach was packed in 1951, an increase of 85 percent over the 1950 pack and more than 50 percent higher than the previous record in 1949. Combined stocks of canned spinach held by canners (California only) and wholesale distributors are about 60 percent larger than those of a year earlier. Storage stocks of frozen spinach at the end of March this year also were nearly double those of a year earlier. Reflecting this easier supply situation, packing operations on a moderately smaller scale are indicated for 1952. Spinach processors in California and Texas indicate a winter crop about 11 percent smaller than last year though 41 percent larger than the 1941-50 average. Usually this crop provides about half to two-thirds of the quantity processed each year.

Based on pickle packers' intentions in late March and early April, the planted acreage of cucumbers for pickles this year may be about 9 percent more than in 1951. If such an acreage is planted and abandonment is no more than average, the acreage for harvest would be not quite 6 percent larger than that harvested in 1951.

Early reports of intentions from commercial canners of beets indicate a possible decrease of 7 percent in acreage planted compared with 1951 plantings or about the same as the 10-year average acreage planted. The Department Goals had suggested an increase in acreage planted. Combined stocks of canned beets in the hands of canners March 1, 1952 and wholesale distributors April 1, 1952 were less than 1 percent larger than a year earlier.

TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

Slightly Smaller Production

Forecast For This Spring Than Last

Early estimates covering the total spring production of commercial truck crops for fresh market indicate that supplies will be about 2 percent smaller than last spring, but 15 percent above the 10-year average. Aggregate spring acreage is up but average yields are down from last year. Largest decreases in tonnage from last spring are indicated for celery, cucumbers, tomatoes, snap beans, green peppers and cauliflower. Largest increases indicated are for onions (for which the 1950 crop was unusually low), carrots, cabbage, lettuce, asparagus and watermelon.

Spring Price Prospects

Prices received by growers for early spring peas and for spring carrots are expected to average moderately lower this year than last, because of the larger production this year. On the other hand, prices for celery and green peppers probably will be considerably higher this May and June than a year earlier.

Summer and Fall Acreage
Indications

Acreage of cabbage for summer harvest, including some cabbage which may be used for kraut, is expected to be nearly the same as last year, but somewhat below average.

Acreage of onions for early summer harvest may be slightly larger than last year but considerably below average. The acreage of main-crop or late summer onions is expected to be about 3 percent smaller than last year's about average acreage, based on farmers' intentions in early March.

The reported acreage of watermelons for early summer harvest (main crop) is 3 percent larger than last year's acreage which was about equal to the 10-year average.

Prospective watermelon acreage for late summer harvest is only slightly less than last year but considerably below average.

Farmers' intentions to plant cabbage, including that which may be used for kraut, indicated that the acreage in early fall Domestic cabbage will increase slightly over last year but will be slightly below average. Acreage intentions for early Fall Danish (storage type) cabbage indicate a 6 percent increase from last year but a 16 percent decline from the 10-year average.

POTATOES

Intentions Indicate Smallest
Acreage Since 1867

As of early March, farmers' reports of their intentions to plant indicated that total acreage of potatoes this year might be slightly smaller than last year's low acreage. If plantings are in line with March intentions, the acreage of potatoes would be the smallest since 1867. The crop which would result on such an acreage, assuming yields by States equal to the 1949-50 average, would be only 8 million bushels larger than last year's short crop of 326 million bushels which was the smallest crop since 1936.

Of course, farmers may change from their early March plans. The relatively high prices received for the 1951 crop, and the knowledge that as of March farmers as a whole planned an acreage reduction, probably will influence some farmers to increase acreages. On the other hand, higher production costs and other problems tend to discourage acreage increases.

Short Supplies of Potatoes
Keep Prices At Ceiling

Reports of potato stocks on January 1 this year showed potato supplies only about 5 percent smaller than the quantity which moved in commercial channels after this date a year earlier. March 1, 1952 stocks

of merchantable potatoes held by grower and local dealers in or near producing areas were 7.1 million bushels below the holdings a year earlier after excluding Government purchases of 34.3 million bushels made after March 1, 1951. However, the absence of surplus this year apparently has entirely changed the trade psychology, and movement has been brisk at high prices. Some black market operations at above ceiling prices or at ceiling prices but involved with illegal tie-in transactions have been reported in newspapers and trade papers. Some buyers have had difficulty at times in obtaining the quantities and qualities desired at ceiling prices.

Late Spring Crop To Start on Favorable Market

New or 1952 crop potatoes are beginning to move in substantial volume into markets which are actively seeking potatoes this year, in contrast to a year ago when surplus supplies of old crop potatoes depressed prices. Acreage of early commercial potatoes for late spring shipment is 8 percent larger this year than last, but average yield per acre is below last year. The indicated crop is only 4 percent larger than the 1951 crop in the same area. Also, cool wet weather has delayed the planting and development of the crop in some States.

Seasonal Decline in Prices Delayed This Year

Because new potatoes are moving into under-supplied markets this year, and because maturity and shipments from some areas have been delayed by the weather, the seasonal drop in potato prices should come somewhat later this year.

Prices thereafter, of course, will depend largely on supplies the size of which has not yet been estimated.

SWEETPOTATOES

Planting Intentions Indicate Continued Shortage

According to farmers' planting intentions in March, not much change from the relatively short supply situation for sweetpotatoes can be expected from the 1952 crop. Intentions indicated a probable increase of only about 5 percent over the acreage planted last year. With normal yields, such an acreage would produce appreciably more sweetpotatoes than the very small 1951 crop, but still not enough to cause prices to drop much below those received for the 1951 crop. If plantings are no larger than indicated by the March intentions, acreage would be only a little more than one-half the 1941-51 average of 632,000 acres.

The larger acreage increases are expected mostly in the commercial areas producing sweetpotatoes for sale. Consequently, supplies available on the market probably will be somewhat larger than would be indicated by the relative size of the total crop. The record high prices being received in the current season will encourage some growers to increase acreage.

On the other hand, the high hand-labor requirements of the sweetpotato crop and the apparent opportunities in some other crops tend to hold down acreage of sweetpotatoes.

Prices to Remain Relatively High

If the 1952 sweetpotato crop is in line with March acreage intention and in line with 1946-50 average yields, prices received by farmers for the 1952 crop probably will be moderately lower than the record high prices received for the 1951 crop, but still higher than in most other years.

Demand for sweetpotatoes is expected to continue strong through 1952.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Planting Intentions Indicate Unusually Small Acreage

If farmers carry out their March intentions, the acreage of dry beans planted this year would be about 7 percent smaller than that planted last year, and the smallest in more than 30 years.

Plans for smaller acreage than last year were reported from all dry bean producing areas. Among the States, increased acreages are indicated only in Maine and New Mexico.

Smaller Crop in Prospect

If plantings follow March intentions closely, and if yields by States approximate the 1946-50 averages, the resulting 1952 crop would be about 15 percent smaller than the 1951 crop, and except for the 1945-crop - the smallest crop since 1936.

Strong Demand And Firm Prices

Domestic and export demand for dry edible beans are expected to continue strong throughout 1952. If the 1952 crop turns out to be substantially smaller than the 1951 crop, prices received by farmers for dry beans probably will fall less than seasonally through the rest of the 1951 crop marketing season. Under the same assumptions, the 1952 crop probably would bring higher average prices than the 1951 crop.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Big Acreage Reduction Planned

Farmers' intentions in March indicated the probability of an acreage of dry field peas this year some 17 percent smaller than last year and the smallest in 13 years.

Assuming such an acreage and yields by States equal to the 1946-50 average, the crop would be about three-fourths million bags smaller than last year's small crop, and the smallest crop since 1940.

Slightly Higher Prices
Possible

Demand for dry peas has fallen off a great deal following the end of the special wartime and immediate postwar needs for large scale feeding of civilians in other countries. Barring unforeseen crop failures abroad, no substantial export demand for dry peas is expected to develop this year.

Demand for dry peas in this country through 1952 is expected to continue at about the current level, reflecting a rate of consumption for food of about two-thirds to three-fourths pound per capita annually. As usual, substantial quantities of dry peas will be used this year as seed in planting the green pea crops for fresh market and for processing. Cannery and freezers have indicated the likelihood of a slight increase in acreage for processing this year over last.

The smaller supplies which may develop probably would result in at least a slight rise in prices paid farmers for dry peas.

Table 1.- Canned vegetables: United States packs and stocks, 1951-52, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs			Canners' stocks			Wholesale distributors' stocks		
	1950-51	1951-52	Date	1951	1952	Date	1951	1952	
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
	actual	actual		actual	actual		actual	actual	
	cases	cases		cases	cases		cases	cases	
<u>Major commodities</u>									
Beans, snap	20,213	19,867	Apr. 1	4,395	5,881	Apr. 1	5,321	4,352	
Corn	21,645	30,189	"	4,515	5,623	"	9,190	7,012	
Peas, green	32,726	37,837	"	3,470	8,469	"	8,084	7,483	
Tomatoes	18,724	27,672	"	586	4,384	"	4,795	6,324	
Tomato and combination vegetable juices	22,741	31,625	"	3,908	10,788	"	4,915	4,005	
Total	116,049	147,190	"	16,874	35,145	"	32,305	29,176	
<u>Minor commodities</u>									
Asparagus	4,651	4,969	Mar. 1	506	866	"	1,227	1,101	
Beans, lima	3,591	3,278	Feb. 1	2,544	2,079	"	1,903	1,419	
Beets	8,483	8,415	Mar. 1	3,700	4,108	"	2,087	1,711	
Carrots	1,705	2,044	"	947	762	"	593	574	
Pickles	1/12,000	1/18,300	Oct. 1 1/2	2,300	N.A.	---	N.A.	N.A.	
Pumpkin and squash	1,778	3,481	Apr. 1	33	116	Jan. 1	451	1,225	
Sauerkraut	1/13,300	1/9,500	Mar. 1	4/4,936	4/6,742	"	929	967	
Potatoes	1,535	N.A.	---	N.A.	N.A.	---	N.A.	N.A.	
Sweetpotatoes	3,467	N.A.	---	N.A.	N.A.	Jan. 1	824	753	
Spinach	4,852	N.A.	Mar. 1	3/ 99	3/634	"	966	1,082	
Other greens	1,779	N.A.	---	N.A.	N.A.	---	N.A.	N.A.	
Tomato catsup and chili sauce	16,607	27,235	Apr. 1	2,893	N.A.	Apr. 1	3,654	3,856	
Tomato paste	3/2,833	3/8,428	Jan. 1	3/ 795	3/2,971	---	---	---	
Tomato pulp and puree	3,094	5,881	"	3/407	3/1,823	Jan. 1	1,290	1,649	
Tomato sauce	5/ 5,800	5/8,200	Apr. 1	3/469	3/1,726	"	992	1,179	
Vegetables, mixed	4,333	N.A.	---	N.A.	N.A.	---	N.A.	N.A.	

1/ Processing crop converted to a canned basis by applying an over-all conversion factor (Pickles 68 and sauerkraut 54 cases 24 No. 2 cans equivalent to 1 ton fresh). 2/ Carryover on October 1 in tanks and barrels from previous crop. (Based on reports of Bureau of Agricultural Economics.) 3/ California only. Data from Canners League of California. 4/ Reported in barrels; converted to cases of 24 No. 2 cans using 14 cases to the barrel. 5/ Estimated. N.A. means Not available.

SOURCE: Canners' stock and pack data from NCA; unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors' stocks from USDC, Bureau of the Census.

Table 2.- Canned vegetable set-aside, 1952 pack

Commodity	Set-aside against 1952 pack Percent	Commodity	Set-aside against 1952 pack Percent
Asparagus	5.0	Peas, green	7.4
Beans, lima	9.5	Pumpkin	8.3
Beans, green and wax	7.2	Sweetpotatoes	33.3
Carrots	18.5	Tomatoes	9.0
Corn, sweet	7.2	Tomato catsup	6.5
		Tomato paste	4.7

Defense Order No. 2, Sub-order 1, Revision 1, April 3, 1952 establishing the amount of the 1952 canned vegetable pack set-aside for defense use announced by Secretary of Agriculture, April 3, 1952.

Table 3.- Vegetables, frozen: United States packs 1950 and 1951, and cold-storage holdings, March 31, 1952 with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold-storage holdings		
	1950	1951	Average March 31, 1947-51	March 31, 1951	March 31, 1952
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	22,309	23,562	6,475	5,336	6,736
Beans, lima	85,988	108,020	33,646	47,181	54,806
Beans, snap	65,529	81,650	18,869	27,976	35,623
Broccoli	41,028	48,768	16,620	26,766	25,258
Brussels sprouts	22,439	22,476	7,806	13,205	13,822
Carrots	13,338	10,573	1/	1/	1/
Cauliflower	12,339	22,428	7,833	8,626	8,780
Corn, cut	32,998	44,549	22,941	23,771	19,014
Corn, on cob	10,069	8,772			
Mixed vegetables	15,241	26,088	1/	1/	1/
Peas	152,275	195,541	63,890	59,584	80,106
Peas and carrots	11,335	12,947	1/	1/	1/
Pumpkin and squash	8,325	12,723	6,024	5,269	7,661
Rhubarb	6,164	5,803	1/	1/	1/
Succotash	6,659	11,913	1/	1/	1/
Spinach	52,806	97,878	16,530	14,289	28,019
Other vegetables	28,259	36,348	47,914	62,220	70,062
Total	587,101	770,038	248,598	294,223	349,887

1/ Included in "other vegetables."

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers; cold-storage holdings from Cold Storage Reports, Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 4.- Truck crops: Average prices received by growers, United States, April 1-15, 1952, with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Weight	5-year		Month		April 1-15	
			average:		March			
			1938-42:	1951	1952	1951	1952	
	Container	Pounds	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Artichokes	Box	40	2.28	5.30	4.90	5.25	2.65	
Asparagus	Crate	30	2.67	7.00	6.50	3.85	3.20	
Beans, lima	Bushel	32	2.12	2.50	4.35	2.00	3.75	
Beans, snap	Bushel	30	1.43	2.65	3.15	2.35	3.75	
Beets	Bushel	52	.47	1.00	.80	3.70	1.20	
Cabbage	Ton	2,000	16.08	81.10	32.40	46.40	59.70	
Carrots	Bushel	50	.88	1.45	1.20	1.60	1.40	
Cauliflower	Crate	37	.81	1.25	1.40	1.20	1.65	
Celery	Equiv. 1/2 crate	65	1.45	1.85	1.70	1.90	2.35	
Cucumbers	Bushel	48	2.19	11.40	7.80	6.00	4.75	
Eggplant	Bushel	33	1.02	3.55	2.60	2.25	1.60	
Lettuce	Crate	70	1.81	3.20	3.00	4.20	3.35	
Onions	Sack	50	.78	.95	3.55	1.25	4.00	
Peas, green	Bushel	30	1.53	2.80	3.10	2.30	2.80	
Peppers, green	Bushel	25	1.26	2.10	2.80	.75	4.50	
Spinach	Bushel	18	.54	1.05	1.25	.75	.80	
Strawberries	24 qt. crate	36	4.46	9.00	11.55	13.60	9.55	
Tomatoes	Bushel	53	2.28	6.15	7.05	5.90	7.25	

Table 5.- Truck crops for commercial processing: Intended plantings 1952, with comparisons

Crop	Planted acreage			1952 as a	
	Average	1951	Intended	percentage of-	
	1941-50		1952	Average	1951
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Percent
Beans, lima	80,360	110,880	101,800	126.7	91.8
Beans, snap	129,570	130,100	126,840	97.9	97.5
Beets	17,700	19,200	17,820	100.7	92.8
Cabbage for kraut 1/	9,760	10,300	11,310	115.9	109.8
Corn, sweet	501,030	468,300	505,870	101.0	108.0
Cucumbers for pickles	127,020	152,180	165,150	130.0	108.5
Peas, green	455,850	471,900	479,010	105.1	101.5
Spinach, California and Texas only 2/	14,790	16,580	15,750	106.5	95.0
Tomatoes	514,200	466,220	415,100	80.7	89.0
Total 3/	1,769,920	1,734,780	1,736,850	98.1	100.1

1/ "Contract acreage" only. "Open market" acreage is in addition to this and usually amounts to about half the total acreage of cabbage for kraut. 2/ Spinach for processing is grown in 5 other States (Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas, Oklahoma and New Jersey). 3/ Including only parts of the acreage for kraut cabbage and for spinach, as indicated in footnotes 1 and 2. In addition to these 8 crops, the acreage of asparagus and pimientos for processing is still to be reported.

Table 6.- Truck crops for fresh market: Acreage and production, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and indicated 1952

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage					Production (equivalent tons) 1/				
	Average	1951	Indicated 1952			Average	1951	Indicated 1952		
	1941-50		Percent			1941-50		Percent		
	2/		of	of	of	2/		of	of	of
	Acres		Acres	Percent	Percent	Tons		Tons	Percent	Percent
WINTER 3/	285,370	259,060	252,400	88	97	1,361,400	1,501,300	1,399,100	103	93
Spring:										
Asparagus 4/	127,380	134,440	134,380	105	100	155,800	165,600	169,900	109	103
Lima beans	6,640	4,000	2,600	39	65	7,000	4,100	2,800	40	68
Snap beans	58,540	54,700	46,700	80	85	72,500	84,700	68,600	95	81
Beets	1,330	990	1,010	76	102	6,400	6,100	6,200	97	102
Cabbage 3/	31,590	23,000	21,370	68	93	167,700	124,700	132,600	79	106
Cantaloups	21,390	31,600	28,000	131	89	86,800	132,600	131,600	152	99
Carrots	10,140	6,500	8,100	80	125	108,200	95,200	109,600	101	115
Cauliflower	9,910	8,400	7,600	77	90	63,000	64,000	55,600	88	87
Celery	5,720	6,500	5,750	101	88	130,300	212,200	183,300	141	86
Cudumbers	27,370	29,700	27,750	101	93	69,400	109,000	86,100	124	79
Eggplant	1,340	1,200	1,000	75	83	6,900	7,700	5,800	84	75
Honey Balls	1,420	300	---	---	---	5,400	900	---	---	---
Honey Dews	2,050	400	---	---	---	6,900	700	---	---	---
Lettuce	60,140	61,500	64,150	107	104	311,800	369,200	375,400	120	102
Onions	62,630	33,100	54,300	87	164	182,800	165,700	198,600	109	120
Green peas	23,950	10,900	9,550	40	88	35,700	19,500	17,900	50	92
Green peppers	5,100	8,600	7,000	137	81	14,400	31,200	21,900	152	70
Shallots	2,050	2,000	2,000	98	100	2,600	3,100	2,800	108	90
Spinach	9,860	9,650	10,150	103	105	26,100	27,400	28,100	108	103
Tomatoes	106,530	102,170	93,450	88	91	238,000	272,700	255,200	107	94
Watermelons	44,910	66,400	77,000	171	116	179,200	304,900	307,200	171	101
TOTAL SPRING 3/ 4/	620,010	596,050	601,860	97	101	1,876,900	2,201,200	2,159,200	115	98
Prospective										
Early summer:										
Cabbage 3/	12,680	12,600	12,320	97	98	---	---	---	---	---
Cantaloups	20,010	16,780	15,500	77	92	---	---	---	---	---
Onions	6,840	5,400	5,490	80	102	---	---	---	---	---
Green peppers	5,190	7,300	6,950	134	95	---	---	---	---	---
Watermelons	185,110	185,100	191,200	103	103	---	---	---	---	---
Late summer:										
Cabbage 3/	19,180	16,650	16,470	86	99	---	---	---	---	---
Onions	63,300	63,250	61,450	97	97	---	---	---	---	---
Watermelons	21,960	18,570	17,800	81	96	---	---	---	---	---
Total summer to date 3/										
Acreage	334,270	325,650	327,180	98	100	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL SUMMER 3/	723,410	680,420	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Early fall:										
Cabbage 3/:										
Domestic	30,280	28,600	29,500	97	103	---	---	---	---	---
Danish	31,490	25,050	26,500	84	106	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FALL 3/	263,100	238,180	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Reported to date for 1952 with comparisons 3/ 4/										
Acreage and production:	905,380	855,110	854,260	94	100	3,238,300	3,702,500	3,558,300	110	96
Acreage	1,301,420	1,234,410	1,237,440	95	100	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for past seasons 3/ 4/										
Annual total	1,891,890	1,773,710	---	---	---	8,212,300	8,857,500	---	---	---

1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit used in estimating yield and production.
2/ For seasonal groups and annual totals, averages are of the yearly totals, not the sum of the "crop" averages.
3/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.
4/ Includes asparagus used for processing.
5/ Preliminary.

Table 7.- Truck crops: Unloads at 17 markets ^{1/}

Commodity	1951								1952							
	March				January				February				March			
	Rail, : boat : and : air :	Truck :	Imports :	Total :	Rail, : boat : and : air :	Truck :	Imports :	Total :	Rail, : boat : and : air :	Truck :	Imports :	Total :	Rail, : boat : and : air :	Truck :	Imports :	Total :
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Asparagus	32	84	---	116	---	---	---	---	---	6	---	6	35	163	---	198
Beans, lima, snap : and fava	267	676	18	961	389	536	27	952	167	441	9	617	187	512	17	716
Beets	7	121	---	128	36	77	---	113	35	68	---	103	46	105	---	151
Broccoli	169	124	---	293	150	140	---	290	248	116	---	364	249	92	---	341
Brussels sprouts :	25	21	---	46	127	79	---	206	78	41	---	119	7	6	---	13
Cabbage	931	1,227	623	2,781	641	1,201	406	2,248	1,069	1,054	166	2,289	1,230	1,102	13	2,345
Cantaloupe and other melons ^{2/} :	---	---	38	38	---	---	20	20	---	1	73	74	---	14	91	105
Carrots	1,321	554	3	1,878	987	612	10	1,609	1,231	515	13	1,759	1,323	467	1	1,791
Cauliflower	404	546	---	950	376	490	---	866	439	588	---	1,027	419	529	---	948
Celery	1,395	1,118	---	2,513	1,502	1,204	8	2,714	1,369	1,155	1	2,525	1,731	1,046	---	2,777
Corn	96	113	---	209	32	46	---	78	34	102	---	136	166	292	---	458
Cucumbers	3	50	105	158	33	291	55	379	18	267	41	326	14	178	19	211
Escarole and endive	142	152	1	295	164	210	---	374	136	167	---	303	131	202	---	333
Lettuce and romaine	2,651	1,355	---	4,006	2,390	1,475	---	3,865	2,774	1,221	---	3,995	2,696	1,366	---	4,062
Onions, dry	1,199	677	61	1,937	1,236	968	16	2,220	994	786	25	1,805	895	712	271	1,878
Onions, green	78	278	13	369	83	145	3	231	88	203	11	302	109	237	11	357
Peas, green	64	140	69	273	7	14	50	71	2	34	104	140	24	75	59	158
Peppers	120	331	173	624	28	222	262	512	162	272	218	652	238	262	148	648
Spinach	201	487	---	688	294	246	---	540	292	219	---	511	316	265	---	581
Other cooking greens	203	909	---	1,112	148	747	---	895	184	575	---	759	100	831	---	931
Squash	34	390	4	428	13	392	5	410	9	244	5	258	9	213	3	225
Tomatoes	609	650	1,166	2,425	874	710	1,009	2,593	926	742	736	2,404	697	413	1,070	2,160
Turnips and rutabagas	44	196	270	510	28	253	282	563	18	152	206	376	15	228	175	418
Watermelons	---	---	14	14	---	---	7	7	---	---	15	15	---	---	10	10
Other vegetables (including mixed) :	1,543	1,179	104	2,826	1,695	1,012	87	2,794	1,590	1,018	95	2,703	1,512	1,102	132	2,746
Total above	11,538	11,378	2,662	25,578	11,233	11,070	2,247	24,550	11,863	9,987	1,718	23,568	12,149	10,412	2,020	24,581
Potatoes	6,354	2,654	118	9,126	6,169	2,554	8	8,731	6,397	2,150	4	8,551	7,993	1,537	150	9,680
Sweetpotatoes	170	1,078	8	1,256	129	789	4	922	101	627	1	729	56	602	7	665
Grand Total	18,062	15,110	2,788	35,960	17,531	14,413	2,259	34,203	18,361	12,764	1,723	32,848	20,198	12,551	2,177	34,926

^{1/} Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Oakland (California), Portland (Oregon), Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D. C.

^{2/} Except watermelons.

Compiled from reports of the Market News Division, Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 8.- Truck crops: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available), indicated periods, 1951 and 1952

Market, commodity and State of origin	Unit	1951 1/			1952 2/		
		Week ended			Tuesday nearest mid-month		
		Feb. 17:	Mar. 17:	Apr. 14:	Feb. 19:	Mar. 18:	Apr. 15
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>							
Asparagus, select and extra fancy, California	Pyramid crate:	---	---	7.94	---	---	7.50
Beans, lima, Florida	Bushel	5.00	3.43	3.50	---	---	4.75
Beans, snap, green, Florida 3/	Bushel	5.25	3.38	4.34	6.00	4.12	5.67
Beets, bunched, Texas	1/2 L.A. crate:	4.25	4.48	4.34	2.50	2.20	3.00
Broccoli, California	Pony crate	8.38	8.95	6.75	7.25	6.33	8.38
Cabbage, domestic, Florida	1-3/4 bu. box:	7.25	3.75	2.48	2.03	2.16	3.65
Carrots, bunched, California W.G.A. crates		9.62	5.10	5.38	5.22	4.53	5.06
Carrots, bunched, Texas	L. A. crate	7.75	4.25	4.45	4.49	4.12	4.50
Cauliflower, California	Pony crate	2.67	3.18	2.85	3.16	2.90	3.37
Celery, Golden Heart, Florida 16-inch crate:		3.12	3.65	3.45	4.66	4.67	3.25
Corn, green, yellow type	4 1/2-5 doz. crt.:	5.31	5.75	4.32	---	---	4.31
Cucumbers, Florida	Bushel	---	---	8.00	9.50	14.00	4.73
Eggplant, Florida	Bushel	7.56	5.25	4.54	2.50	3.66	2.87
Kale, Virginia	Bushel	1.38	.84	.92	---	1.50	1.12
Lettuce, Iceberg type, Arizona	W.G.A. crate:	5.25	4.75	8.75	4.19	5.08	7.31
Lettuce, Iceberg type, California	W.G.A. crate:	5.25	5.00	---	4.28	5.40	5/6.83
Lettuce, Big Boston type, Florida	E. crate	1.91	1.40	2.75	4.75	2.75	2.35
Onions, Sweet Spanish, Idaho 6/	50-lb. sack	2.35	2.13	3.10	4.94	5.35	---
Onions, yellow, New York	50-lb. sack	2.31	1.66	1.97	3.24	4.75	---
Onions, Yellow Bermuda, Texas	50-lb. sack	---	---	---	---	---	6.02
Peas, green, California	Bushel	2/4.12	2/3.54	3.88	2/3.85	2/4.75	5/5.81
Peppers, green, Florida	Bushel	10.38	3.40	2.32	2.61	3.69	6.00
Spinach, Savoy type, Texas	Bushel	4.00	1.94	8/1.03	2.48	1.66	8/1.45
Tomatoes, Florida	60-lb. crate	---	---	---	6.72	13.67	12.90
	unwrapped 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Chicago</u>							
Asparagus, select and extra fancy, California	Pyramid crate:	---	---	9.35	---	---	7.00
Beans, snap, green, Florida 3/	Bushel	4.60	4.25	3.80	---	4.75	5.75
Beets, bunched, Texas	1/2 L.A. crate:	3.69	---	---	2.25	2.25	3.63
Broccoli, California	Pony crate	6.98	7.70	5.95	6.00	5.87	7.00
Cabbage, domestic type, California	W.G.A. crate:	10.25	7.25	---	4.00	---	---
Cabbage, domestic type, Florida	1-3/4 bu. crt.:	6.72	3.65	2.44	---	2.10	2.75
Carrots, bunched, California W.G.A. crates		6.90	4.02	4.85	3.88	3.75	4.32
Carrots, topped, Illinois	50-lb. sack	1.24	1.06	1.65	2.00	2.25	2.00
Cauliflower, California	Pony crate	2.86	2.78	2.52	3.16	2.75	3.15
Celery, Pascal type, California	16-inch crate:	4.58	4.40	4.69	4.25	4.25	5.00

- Continued

Table 8.- Truck Crops: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available), indicated periods, 1951 and 1952 - Continued

Market, commodity and State of origin	Unit	1951 1/			1952 2/		
		Week ended			Tuesday nearest mid-month		
		Feb. 17:	Mar. 17:	Apr. 14:	Feb. 19:	Mar. 18:	Apr. 15:
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>Chicago (Continued)</u>							
Celery, Pascal type,							
Florida	16-inch crate	4.30	2.96	3.40	3.12	2.40	4.00
Celery, Golden Heart,							
Florida	16-inch crate	4.50	3.52	3.48	5.00	4.80	4.00
Cucumbers, Florida	Bushel	---	---	8.80	9.75	---	5.50
Lettuce, Iceberg type,							
Arizona	W.G.A. crate 4/	4.12	5.40	7.65	4.10	4.85	6.50
Lettuce, Iceberg type,							
California	W.G.A. crate 4/	4.02	5.35	---	4.15	5.35	---
Onions, Sweet Spanish,							
Idaho 6/	50-lb. sack	2.23	1.84	3.18	4.85	5.75	---
Onions, Yellow Globe,							
Midwestern	50-lb. sack	1.91	1.20	1.74	2.85	4.65	---
Onions, Yellow Bermuda,							
Texas	50-lb. sack	---	---	---	---	---	5.75
Peppers, green, Florida ...	Bushel	8.10	3.88	2.62	3.37	5.25	8.00
Spinach, flat type, Texas .:	Bushel	2.19	1.72	1.80	2.25	2.00	1.50
Tomatoes, green and turning:	Lug box, 6X6						
Florida	and larger	---	---	---	---	---	5.00

1/ Simple average of mid-point of range of daily prices for weeks shown. 2/ From special reports submitted by Market News representatives. 3/ Valentine. 4/ 4-dóz. heads. 5/ Fair quality. 6/ 3-inch minimum. 7/ Mexico. 8/ Virginia. 9/ 6 X 6 size.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 9.- Potatoes: Unweighted average wholesale price per unit for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 size A, when quoted) at shipping points and terminal markets, indicated periods, 1952 with comparisons

Location and variety	Unit	1951		1952			
		Month	Week	Month		Week	
		March	ended Apr. 28	January	February	March	ended Apr. 26
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
F. O. B. SHIPPING POINTS:							
Fort Myer, Florida,							
Triumph 1/ (1952 crop)	50-lb. sack	---	---	2.81	2.42	---	---
Dade County, Florida,							
Triumph (1952 crop)	50-lb. sack	2.09	---	---	2.40	2.29	---
Hastings, Florida,							
Sebago (1952 crop)	100-lb. sack	---	3.45	---	---	---	4.46
San Luis Valley,							
Colorado, Red McClure,							
1/	100-lb. sack	2.09	---	4.01	4.03	4.31	---
Idaho Falls, Idaho,							
Russet Burbank 1/	100-lb. sack	2.01	2.21	2/4.83	4.31	4.72	---
Aroostook County, Maine:							
various varieties	50-lb. sack	.81	.90	1.72	1.77	1.93	1.96
West Michigan points,							
Round White	100-lb. sack	1.73	---	3.62	3.77	3.95	---
Rochester, New York,							
various varieties	100-lb. sack	1.60	2.06	3.90	3.93	4.19	---
Madison, Wisconsin							
points, Round White	100-lb. sack	1.62	1.69	3.56	3.59	---	---
TERMINAL MARKETS:							
NEW YORK		Month	Week	Tuesday nearest mid-month 3/			
		March	ended	January	February	March	April
			Apr. 14	15	12	18	15
Triumph, Florida 1/							
(1952 crop)	50-lb. sack	2.64	---	---	3.33	3.25	---
Sebago, Florida 1/							
(1952 crop)	100-lb. sack	---	---	---	---	---	6.26
Russet Burbank, Idaho 1/	100-lb. sack	3.99	4.02	6.92	6.25	4/7.11	5/6.50
Katahdin, Long Island	100-lb. sack	2.12	---	4.35	4.15	---	---
Katahdin, Long Island	50-lb. sack	---	---	---	---	2.40	2.40
Katahdin, Maine	100-lb. sack	6/2.39	6/2.50	---	4.45	---	---
Katahdin, Maine	50-lb. sack	---	---	---	---	2.48	2.51
CHICAGO							
Bliss Triumph,							
Florida, 1/	50-lb. sack	2.75	3.24	---	3.25	2.98	---
Red McClure, Colorado 1/	100-lb. sack	2/3.12	---	4.91	5.25	5.56	---
Russet Burbank, Idaho 1/	100-lb. sack	3.11	3.34	5.84	5.85	6.16	---

1/ Washed stock.

2/ Less than 10 quotations.

3/ From special reports submitted by Market News Representatives.

4/ 6 - 10 ounce minimum.

5/ Unwashed stock.

6/ 2 1/4 - 3 1/4 ounce minimum.

7/ Washed and waxed.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 10.- Potatoes: Prospective plantings for 1952 season, with comparisons

Group and State	Planted acreage			
	Average	1951	Indicated 1952	1952 as per-
	1941-50	1,000	1,000	centage of 1951
	acres	acres	acres	Percent
<u>Early</u>				
12 States	451.0	254.9	259.9	102.0
<u>Intermediate</u>				
8 States	227.0	122.7	112.9	92.0
<u>Late, surplus</u>				
3 Eastern	480.0	275.0	292.0	106.2
5 Central	612.0	286.0	282.0	98.6
10 Western	464.5	341.3	328.8	96.3
18 States ...	1,557.2	902.3	902.8	100.1
<u>Late, other</u>				
11 States	221.5	98.8	97.8	99.0
<u>Late, total</u>				
29 States	1,778.7	1,001.1	1,000.6	100.0
Total United States:	2,456.8	1,378.7	2/1,373.4	99.6

1/ Indications as of March 1, 1952.

2/ Assuming 1949-51 average yields by States, production from this prospective acreage would amount to 334 million bushels in 1952, compared to 326 million bushels produced in 1951.

Table 11.- Potatoes, commercial, early: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and indicated 1952 1/

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indi-	Average	1951	Indi-	Average	1951	Indi-
	1941-50	1951	cated	1941-50	1951	cated	1941-50	1951	cated
			1952			1952	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	bushels	bushels	bushels
Winter ...	11,230	8,900	11,000	166	245	222	1,847	2,184	2,445
Early spring ...	26,550	17,600	20,700	128	238	213	3,337	4,192	4,399
Late spring ...	173,690	114,600	124,350	220	292	---	37,646	33,417	---
Summer ...	117,660	65,700	2/62,600	194	245	---	22,235	16,124	---
Total:	329,130	206,800	218,650	202	270	---	65,064	55,917	---

1/ This acreage and production is later included in the reports of total potatoes.

2/ Prospective,

Table 12.- Sweetpotatoes: Prospective plantings for 1952 season, with comparisons

Group of States	Planted acreage			
	Average	1951	Indicated	1952: 1952 as per-
	1941-50		1/	centage of 1951
	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	acres	acres	acres	Percent
Central Atlantic 2/ ..	49.3	36.7	37.6	102.5
Lower Atlantic 3/ ...	211.5	102.5	104.0	101.5
South Atlantic 4/ ...	344.4	160.5	175.5	109.3
North Central 5/	13.7	6.8	6.6	97.1
California	11.0	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total United States:	632.0	316.5	6/333.7	105.4

1/ Indications as of March 1, 1952.

2/ New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

3/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

4/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

5/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas.

6/ Assuming 1946-50 average yield by States, production from this prospective acreage would amount to 32 million bushels in 1952, compared to 28 million bushels in 1951.

Table 13.- Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price per bushel (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available), indicated periods 1951 and 1952

Market, variety, and source	1951 1/			1952 2/		
	Week ended			Tuesday nearest mid-month		
	Feb. 17	Mar. 17	Apr. 14	Feb. 19	Mar. 18	Apr. 15
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York						
Jersey type, New Jersey	1.81	1.70	---	5.00	6.09	6.25
Porto Rican, North Carolina ...	3.34	3.18	3.40	6.33	6.97	8.25
Chicago						
Porto Rican, Louisiana 3/	3.40	3.19	3.42	5.80	6.75	8.37

1/ Simple average of mid-point of range of daily prices for weeks shown.

2/ From special reports submitted by Market News representatives.

3/ 50-pound crate.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 14.- Average prices received by farmers for selected field crops, United States, April 15, 1952, with comparisons

Crop and unit	Average					
	Aug. 1909	Jan. 1935	Apr. 15, 1951	Feb. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Apr. 15, 1952
	-July 1914-	-Dec. 1939-				
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Potatoes, per bushel697	.717	1.12	2.05	2.16	2.31
Sweetpotatoes, per bushel :	.878	.807	2.03	3.57	3.83	4.16
Beans, dry, edible, cwt. ..	3.37	3.52	8.18	7.76	7.77	7.75
Peas, dry, field, cwt. ...	---	1/1.40	4.89	3.94	4.12	4.04

1/ Two-year average, January 1938 to December 1939.

Table 15.- Beans, dry, edible: Prospective plantings for 1952 season, with comparisons

Group of States	Planted acreage			
	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952: 1/	1952 as per- centage of 1951
	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	acres	acres	acres	Percent
Maine, New York, :				
Michigan	733	542	516	95
Nebraska, Montana, Idaho:				
Wyoming, Washington ...	333	307	272	89
Colorado, New Mexico, :				
Arizona, and Utah	573	324	321	99
California	352	350	305	87
Total United States:	1,991	1,523	2/1,414	92.8

1/ Indications as of March 1, 1952.

2/ Assuming 1946-50 average yields by States, production from this prospective acreage would amount to 14.8 million 100-pound bags (uncleaned basis) in 1952, compared to 17.4 million bags produced in 1951.

Table 16.- Peas, dry, field: Prospective plantings for 1952 season, with comparisons

State	Planted acreage			
	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952: 1/	1952 as per- centage of 1951
	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	acres	acres	acres	Percent
Minnesota	2/ 5	3	3	100
North Dakota	2/ 12	5	4	80
Montana	27	5	8	160
Idaho	143	85	64	75
Wyoming	2	2	7	350
Colorado	33	18	24	135
Washington	240	188	141	75
Oregon	28	13	11	85
California	19	4	5	125
Total United States:	504	323	2/267	82.7

1/ Indications as of March 1, 1952.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ Assuming 1946-50 average yields by States production from this prospective acreage would approximate 3 million 100-pound bags (uncleaned basis) in 1952, compared to about 3.8 million bags produced in 1951.

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